

hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire, by his wife Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Moses Samuel. Both on his father's and mother's sides he was descended from great mercantile families. Henry de Worms was educated at King's College, London, of which he became a Fellow in 1863. He was first intended for the medical profession, but was ultimately entered as a student of law in the Inner Temple, in 1860, and was called to the Bar in 1863. In 1862 he published a book, *The Earth and its Mechanism; being an Account of the various proofs of the Rotation of the Earth*. In 1874 his family were permitted by the late Queen to use their Austrian titles in England. After other attempts to enter Parliament he was in 1880 returned as one of the Conservative members for Greenwich, and on the reorganisation of that constituency was elected member for the Toxteth division of Liverpool. In 1872 he had published a book on the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and in 1877 another on England's policy in the East; ten years later he translated the *Memoirs of Count Beust*. From 1873 to 1886 he was president of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Under Lord Salisbury's administration he was appointed in 1885 Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in 1888 Under-Secretary for the Colonies. In 1888 he was raised to the Privy Council, and named a plenipotentiary to the International Conference on Sugar Bounties. He presided at the Conference in London, and with Lord Salisbury signed for Great Britain the treaty for the abolition of the Bounties, but economic and political influences prevented the Convention coming into force. The West Indian trade continued to decline, and De Worms, who had been created Lord Pirbright in 1895, continued the agitation. A further conference on sugar bounties was held in Brussels, resulting in the Convention of 1902, which, however, was materially different from the Convention of London, and Lord Pirbright opposed its ratification by the English Government.

He lived in his later years at Henley Park, Guildford, where he was well known for his numerous charities. He married first the eldest daughter of Baron Todesco, of Vienna, by whom he had three daughters, and secondly Sarah, sister of Sir G. Faudel Phillips. Lord Pirbright leaves no heir.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on the 13th of December 1861. He died at his London residence in Grosvenor Place on the 9th of January 1903.

HAROLD SEWARD was a son of the late Mr. James Seward, of Liverpool and Wandsworth. He was born in 1862 and educated at the Liverpool Institute, where he was Tate Scholar. He obtained a Mathematical Scholarship at Balliol, which he held from 1880 to 1884. He was also a Gilchrist Scholar of the London University. At Oxford he obtained a First Class in Mathematical Moderations in 1882, a Second Class in Natural Science in 1883, and a First Class in Final Honours Mathematics

in 1884. While at Oxford he studied Astronomy with Professor Pritchard and Mr. Plummer.

In 1884 Mr. Seward obtained a post in H.M. Patent Office as Deputy Examiner, which he held till his death. Apart from his work at the Patent Office, in which he was thoroughly interested, Mr. Seward's special interests were orchestral music and astronomy. He joined the Society in December 1884, immediately after his appointment at the Patent Office, and was a regular attendant at the meetings. He joined the British Astronomical Association soon after its foundation, and was for several years on the Council of that body. He contributed to the Society, in January 1896, a "Note on the Indexing of Scientific Papers." In this note, written at a time when the importance of indexing was strongly felt, and the methods to be adopted widely discussed, Mr. Seward offered some suggestions based on his wide experience at the Patent Office. It is interesting to note that the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature* is being carried out on lines very similar to those indicated by Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward married Florence, daughter of Mr. Borders, of 10 Balham Park Road. He died on October 14, 1903, after a year's suffering from a painful illness.

WASHINGTON TEASDALE was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, on the 8th of August 1830. His father died whilst Washington was still a youth, and in consequence his younger brother, his sister and himself were brought up under the chief guardianship of his maternal grandfather, the late Mr. Christopher Heaps, one of the most prominent citizens of Leeds in the middle of the last century. He was educated at Mr. Richard Hiley's Academy, then a well-known school standing near the junction of Queen Square and Woodhouse Lane, and even in boyhood displayed a special interest in scientific pursuits. This appears to have been further fostered by his later training, the profession for which he was designed being that of a civil engineer. When the railway system of India was being constructed, he went out to that country to take part in its development. Here he remained for several years, acquiring such a complete mastery over the native language that it is said he preserved the habit of thinking in Hindustani till the very close of his life. On his return to England he settled in Leeds, and possessing the means, and having ample leisure, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his scientific tastes. These were many and varied, and there was hardly any local scientific society with which he was not connected. In particular he actively interested himself in the Leeds Astronomical Society, the Leeds Naturalist Club, the Scientific Association, the Philosophical and Literary Society, and the Institute of Science, Art, and Literature, throwing himself into whatever subject he took up with most delightful enthusiasm. Photography was an art in which he took especial interest; indeed, he was amongst the earliest workers